JUNE, 1789. THE NUMB. 3080.

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1789.

## *Proceedings of Congreſs.*

### Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

*MONDAY, June* 1, 1789.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe that the Senate had adopted the mode agreed on by the Houſes for receiving meſſages, &c. from the Preſident.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The firſt paragraph of the bill, providing for the eſtabliſhment of ports of entry, ports of delivery, and ports of entry and delivery, was read. Some queſtions were ſtarted reſpecting the propriety of the diſtinction between ports of entry and ports of delivery. This gave riſe to a deſultory converſation, which terminated without coming to any reſolution.

The committee then roſe to receive a meſſage from the Preſident.

Mr. Lear (the Preſident's Secretary) preſented at the bar of the Houſe the act preſcribing the time and manner of taking the oath of office required by the conſtitution, approved and ſigned by the Preſident.

Mr. Benſon gave notice that he intended to move for a reſolution to this effect, That Congreſs will earneſtly recommend to the legiſlature of Rhode-Iſland to call a Convention of the people of that ſtate, in order to adopt the conſtitution.

Mr. Benſon ſaid, he had no other view in bringing this forward, than that the United States ſhould know certainly and ſpeedily whether the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland intended to become a member of the Union. It might, he ſaid, be ſuppoſed by ſome, that the ſtate had already given its ultimatum. But he would inform the Houſe, that the Governor of Rhode-Iſland had ſent information to the late Congreſs, that the conſtitution had been ſubmitted to the deciſion of the ſeveral towns in that ſtate, a majority of which appeared to be oppoſed to it. That Congreſs had taken no notice of this communication, as it was conſidered an improper and unconſtitutional mode of determining on the merits of the conſtitution.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee appointed to agree upon the compenſation to be allowed the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives, reported, That the Preſident ſhould be allowed, as a compenſation for his ſervices, 20,000 dollars per annum, comprehending the allowance for his ſecretary, clerks, &c. and excluſive of the expence of his equipage, ſervants, and ſome other objects to be provided for and defrayed from the public treaſury.

That the Vice-Preſident ſhould be allowed a ſalary of 5,000 dollars per annum, and the Senators and Repreſentatives ſix dollars per day during their actual attendance in Congreſs, and for the expences of travelling to and from the ſeat of government, ſix dollars for every 20 miles.

On motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) a committee was appointed to bring in a bill for the eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtem of bankrupt laws, throughout the United States.

Then the houſe adjourned.

*TUESDAY, June* 2, 1789.

On motion of Mr. Page, it was voted unanimouſly, that thoſe members who had not taken the oath required by the conſtitution, ſhould be called on to attend the Speaker for that purpoſe---accordingly eighteen members appeared, and had the oath adminiſtered to them;-- after which the Speaker adminiſtered the requiſite oath to the Clerk of the Houſe.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee appointed to bring in a bill or bills, purſuant to the reſolution for inſtituting the three ſubordinate executive departments, reported two bills---one for the arrangement of the War Department---the other for the Department of Foreign Affairs: --Theſe bills provide in ſubſtance, for bringing under the direction of theſe departments, by orders from the Preſident, thoſe national objects which had come within their cognizance, under the old confederation.

It was voted, that 100 copies of theſe bills be ſtruck off, for the accommodation of the members.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole; and reſumed the bill for the collection of the revenue.

On motion it was voted that the conſideration of the two *firſt articles* ſhould be poſtponed; the *third article*, which is in theſe words, viz. "That there ſhall be conſtituted the following ports, which ſhall be ports both of entry and delivery, to wit." was taken up---when Mr. Livermore propoſed, that

Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire, ſhould be one of the ports of entry and delivery, to fill up the blank.

Machias and Portland were next mentioned; upon which many obſervations were made by different members---chiefly with reſpect to the number of ports for entry and delivery, which it might be neceſſary to conſtitute: The committee appeared to be divided in ſentiment; and ſome gentlemen having obſerved, that they were not ſufficiently prepared to decide what ports would be moſt ſuitable in the ſeveral ſtates, it was moved, that the committee ſhould riſe, and make the further conſideration of the bill the order of the day for to-morrow.

The vote on this motion being taken, it paſſed in the negative.

The committee then proceeded in filling up the blank, when the following ports were agreed upon, viz.

Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire; Portland, Newbury-Port, Glouceſter, Salem, Marblehead, Boſton, Plymouth, Dighton, New-Bedford and Sherburne, Nantucket, in Maſſachuſetts; New-London, New-Haven and Norwalk in Connecticut; City of New-York and Sag-Harbour in the ſtate of New-York; Perth-Amboy, Egg-Harbour and Salem in New-Jerſey; Philadelphia in Pennſylvania; Wilmington in Delaware.

The committee then roſe, and the Chairman reported progreſs.

A motion was introduced and adopted, that the committee which had reported the bill for collecting the revenue, ſhould be inſtructed to prepare a bill or bills, providing for the regiſtering of veſſels, aſcertaining their tonnage, regulating pilotage, light-houſes, &c. Adjourned.

*WEDNESDAY, June* 3, 1789.

The bills for eſtabliſhing the department of war, and the department of foreign affairs, were read a ſecond time, and ordered to be referred to the committee of the whole.

A meſſage from the Senate, concurring with the Houſe in ſubmitting the contracts for doing the printing buſineſs of Congreſs, to the Clerk of the Houſe, and the Secretary of the Senate, was received.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for collecting the impoſt.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The committee agreed to eſtabliſh the following ports, ports of entry and delivery, viz.

Cheſtertown, Oxford, Vienna, Snowhill, Baltimore, Annapolis, St. Mary's and Patuxent in Maryland; Norfolk and Portſmouth, Hampton, York-Town, Urbanna, Alexandria, Kinſale, Polly's Landing and Cherryſtone in Virginia; Charleſton, Georgetown and Beaufort in South-Carolina; Savannah, Sunbury, Brunſwick and St. Patrick's in Georgia; Pepperelborough, Bath, Oiſcaſſet, Penobſcot, Machias, Paſſamoquaddy, York and Barnſtable in Maſſachuſetts.

The committee roſe and reported; and the houſe adjourned till to-morrow.

*THURSDAY, June* 4, 1789.

The Houſe met, and reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the collecting bill, and agreed that the following ports of delivery only, viz. Kennebeck in Maſſachuſetts, Weſt-Point, New-Port, Tappahannock, Frederickſburg, Suffolk, Bermuda Hundred, and Recket's landing in Virginia, Burlington, Newark, and New-Brunſwick in Jerſey.

A new clauſe was introduced by Mr. Lawrence, by which leave is given to land goods at Hudſon, Poughkeepſie, Albany, Eſopus creek, and Newburgh, after having paid or ſecured the duties at New-York, which was agreed to.

Another clauſe of a ſimilar nature was brought forward by Mr. Jackſon, to divide Georgia into port-diſtricts: this was alſo agreed to.

Mr. Fitzſimons laid a clauſe on the table, confining the unloading of veſſels to thoſe places only which were enumerated.

Mr. Parker accompanied it with one, reſtricting foreign veſſels to particular ports.

Mr. Goodhue introduced a clauſe ſimilar to Mr. Lawrence's, giving liberty to land goods at Salſbury, Hornſbury, and Braintree, after ſecuring the duties at Newbury-Port, in Maſſachuſetts.

The committee now roſe and reported.

A meſſage from the Senate, directing 22 certified copies of the laws to be ſent to the executives of the particular ſtates.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported a bill to eſtabliſh the treaſury department.

Mr. Benſon gave notice he ſhould move, to-morrow, to go into a committee on the ſtate of the union, on purpoſe to conſider his propoſition, made on a former day, relative to Rhode-Iſland. He thought it time to come to ſome determination on that buſineſs, as the legiſlature of that ſtate were to meet next Tueſday.

Adjourned.

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*Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, June* 5, 1789.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the night of the firſt inſtant, three armed men with their faces blacked, ſecured the family in a room, demanded the keys, took 85 or 90*l.* and plundered the houſe of the following articles, viz. One light coloured coating ſurtout, with baſket buttons, the ſleeves lined with whitened home made linen, cape not lined; 6½ or 6¾ yards of lead coloured camblet, ſeveral pair of ſtockings, cotton, thread and yarn; two roram hats, about half worn. They alſo broke open a houſe adjoining, but were ſurpriſed by a number of men who had information. In ſearching for them, found two of the horſes belonging to the ſubſcriber, with ſaddles ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, a claret coloured coat and jacket, with white metal buttons. Whoever ſecures ſaid robbers in any gaol in this ſtate, ſhall have the above reward, provided the caſh is procured, paid by the ſubſcriber,

‡ DAVID JONES.

N. B. The men were middle ſized, about 30 years of age.

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## Three Pounds Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 26th of laſt month, out of a paſture occupied by Mrs. Marſhall, at Glouceſter point, within three miles of the city of Philadelphia, a bright bay HORSE, about ſix or ſeven years old, ſlender built, near 14½ hands high, his hind feet white, one up to the paſtern joint, the other higher, thick mane and ſwitch tail, both black, a few white hairs in his forehead, nether brand nor earmark, had no ſhoes when taken away. At the ſame time was taken out of the ſame paſture, a ſorrel MARE, low in fleſh, about 14 hands high, ſhe has a large white blaze in her face, a ſhort tail, and a ſore back. It is ſuppoſed that the above deſcribed creatures were taken away by a ſhort well ſet man, who appeared to be about 35 or 40 years old, full faced, open countenance and ſhort dark brown hair, had on a coattee of dark brown woolen colth, corduroy jacket and breeches; he ſpeaks a little on the German dialect, and alſo ſpeaks French; he ſaid he lived above Germantown, had a large drove of cattle coming in from Virginia. Whoever ſecures both or either of the above creatures, and gives information ſo that they may be had again, either to the ſubſcriber or printers, ſhall receive for each ſo received, the ſum of *Four Dollars*, and reaſonable charges paid, and *Six Dollars* for the thief, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Southwark, adjoining the city of Philadelphia.

June 8, 1789. GEORGE DUFFIELD

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## *Four Pounds Reward.*

RAN away, on the 1ſt of June inſt. two negro men, the one about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 24 years of age, can ſpeak the German language, being bred amongſt the Dutch, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, chews tobacco, which makes his teeth blackiſh, and called himſelf *Peter Dawſon*; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, old light coloured great coat, a brown fuſtain ſtraight coat, tow ſhirt and trowſers dyed brown, linſey jacket with broad deep blue ſtripes, and old ſhoes; was born in Weſt-Jerſey, on the Delaware, and it is likely will try for that place. The other a well made fellow, named *Daniel*, a ſhoemaker by trade, ſpeaks good Engliſh, his cloathing not known. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above Negroes, ſo as the owner may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Two POUNDS for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, living near Haverdegraſs, Harford County, State of Maryland.

‡. WILLIAM LUCKIE.

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CAME to the ſhed of Hugh Fleming, inn-keeper, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, a blak MARE, about ſeven years old, ſhod before, with ſome white hairs in her forehead, and a ſaddle-mark on the near ſide of her back. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. † *May* 31, 1789.

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CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, the 25th of May, a young ſorrel MARE, with a large blaze in her face, four white feet, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come prove his property, pay charges and take her away. DAVID EVANS.

June 5, 1789. §

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## STATE of PENNSYLVAINA.

*An* ACT *in aid of the Callowhill Market, in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties.*

WHEREAS the holding of open market at a fixed and known place, where buyer and ſeller may at ſtated times meet together, has been found by long experience to be beneficial to both; not only by preſenting before the buyer a greater choice as to kind and quality, according to his ability to purchaſe, but alſo, by affording to the ſeller a better and more ſteady price for his proviſons, according to their goodneſs and juſt value, and a more certain and expeditious ſale thereof.

And whereas, convenient market-houſes have at a conſiderable expence been erected, in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, which by law are declared to be a public market place for the buying and ſelling of all ſorts of proviſion, victuals and things of the country produce and manufacture, and is commonly known by the name of Callowhill-Market, and there have been choſen a clerk of the market to make aſſay of weights and meaſures, and do and perform all things belonging to the office of a clerk of the market within the ſaid townſhip, and other officers, tending to the good order thereof.

And whereas, the practice made uſe of in the ſaid townſhip by butchers and others, hawling from door to door, meat, poultry and other kinds of food for man, uſually ſold in the city of Philadelphia in open market, has in great meaſure defeated the good and ſalutary purpoſe for which the ſaid market-houſes were erected, and thereby thoſe victuallers and others, who have hired ſtalls in and attended the ſaid market place, have become great ſufferers. For remedy whereof,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the publication of this act, if any victualler or butcher, or other perſon, ſhall hawk from door to door, or by any means ſell or offer to ſale within the ſaid townſhip, any beef, veal, mutton, lamb, goat, kid, pork, cheeſe, butter, poultry, eggs or other food for man, uſually ſold in the city of Philadelphia in open market, at any place or places other than in the ſaid Callowhill-market, vegetables only excepted, he or they ſhall forfeit double the value thereof; one half of the ſaid forfeiture to the uſe of the ſaid market, to be paid to the ſuperintendants thereof for the time being, and the other half thereof to the perſon or perſons who ſhall proſecute within one month after the offence ſhall be committed.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend to any perſon ſelling within his or her own dwelling houſe, or to any perſon, not a victualler or butcher, bringing any proviſions aforeſaid, from any diſtance greater than five miles from the ſaid townſhip; or to the ſelling or offering to ſale, while alive, any cattle, calves, ſheep, lambs, goats, kids or hogs; nor to any ſuch ſale made at a greater diſtance than two miles northward of the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia.

*Signed by order of the Houſe,*

RICHARD PETERS, Speaker.

*Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine.*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

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## TO BE SOLD,

On the Premiſes, on Thurſday, the 18th Day of this preſent Month (June) at two o'clock in the Afternoon (if the weather is fair, if not, the firſt fair Day afterwards)

## *Will be expoſed to Public Sale,*

By the Adminiſtratrix of JOSEPH PEMBERTON, deceaſed, purſuant to an Order of the Orphan's Court,

ALL that valuable Tract of Land, Manſion Houſe, Stables, Garden, Orchard, &c. ſituate in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, on the ſouth ſide of South-ſtreet, about two miles from the city Court-houſe; bounded by South-ſtreet, land of James Pemberton, Sober's lane, land of George Leſher, Sarah Rhoads, Robert Erwin and David Sickle, containing about 54 acres, divided into 15 LOTS of GROUND, viz.

No. 15. A 2 ſtory Brick Dwelling Houſe 38 by 18 feet, 2 rooms on a floor, with a 2 ſtory Brick Kitchen at the ſouth end, a handſome piazza 10 feet wide, extending along the front, rear and north end, and a Court-yard encloſed with a palliſade fence and brick wall, back of which are a Brick Coach-houſe and Stables 24 by 20 feet, a Shed 44 feet in length, for the accomodation of cattle, and a good Brick Neceſſary. The Lot is bounded on the weſt by Robert Erwin and Sarah Roads, on the ſouth by John Sober's eſtate and George Leſher, on the eaſt by No. 8 and Pemberton's lane, and on the north by lots No. 10, 13 and 14, containing 14 acres 66 perches; on which there is a large Garden and an Apple Orchard, containing between 40 and 50 trees; beſides which there is a variety of Fruit, ſuch as Plumbs, Peaches, Cherries, Pears and Apricots, diſperſed around the Premiſes, with a Pump of good water.

The Remainder, being about 40 acres of good Graſs Land, is divided into 14 Lots from 2¼ to 4 acres each.

A Plan of the whole may be ſeen at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, and at the ſubſcriber's.

One third part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in three months, when good titles will be made to the purchaſers; and any purchaſer not complying with theſe terms, is to abide by the loſs, if any, on a ſecond ſale.

CHARLES JERVIS, Attorney

Philadelphia, June 4, 1789. to *Ann Pemberton.*

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Montgomery county, June 3, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 15th of this inſtant June, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Zink, in New-Hanover townſhip, one moiety or half part of a ſtone griſt mill, and two undivided tracts of land, the firſt containing one acre and 74 perches, the ſecond containing 6 perches in length, and 4 perches in breadth, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands of the Widow Kepler and the Manatawny, road. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the property of John Cryder, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

## CHARLESTON, May 18.

The brig Bell, of Glaſgow, from Jamaica to Georgia, on the firſt of April laſt, off the Mantanzes, was ſtruck with lightning, which inſtantly killed 11 of the crew---the captain and two men eſcaped death, but were much bruiſed. A few hours after the accident, the veſſel, with 150 negroes, went down----the Captain and his two companions laſhed ſome ſpars together, on which, with difficulty, they reached a key near Cape Florida, where they remained five weeks in the moſt wretched ſituation-----they were af erwards relieved by a wrecker of New-Providence; the Captain, with the loſs of both his legs and one arm, and his only ſurviving companion, Robert Boyd, in a melancholy ſituation, without the uſe of his legs, arrived here on Friday laſt, by way of Savanna, and give the above account.

## FREDERICK-TOWN, May 20.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Old-Town, to his friend here, dated May 6.*

"It pleaſes me much to find the Potowmack navigation in ſo flouriſhing a ſtate. I arrived here, on my way to the weſtern country. This place puts me very much in mind of a ſea-port, ſo many ſailors, or rather boat-men, in their ſhort jackets and caps, walking the ſtreets, and the maſters running up and down, diſpoſing of their cargoes of rum, wine, &c. and purchaſing wheat and bacon to take down again. Since the navigation of the Potowmack is ſo far advanced, we have great reaſon to hope the work will be fully compleated, and then the country about the head of Potowmack will flouriſh amazingly."

## BALTIMORE, May 29.

The Georgia Gazette of the 14th inſt. mentions, that the convention for taking under conſideration the conſtitution propoſed for that ſtate, on the 20th of January laſt, met at Auguſta on the 4th inſtant, and on the evining of Wedneſday the 6th finiſhed their buſineſs, having adopted and ratified the ſaid conſtitution, with a few alterations.

## BOSTON, May 22.

Wedneſday laſt being GENERAL ELECTION, the gentlemen returned to ſerve as Senators and Repreſentatives in General Court met at the State-Houſe in this town, agreeable to the Conſtitution, and took the oaths, and ſubſcribed the declaration required, before the Governor and Council for the time being, who then withdrew. The Senate made choice of the Honorable Samuel Philips, jun. Eſquire, for their Preſident, and Samuel Cooper, Eſquire, for their Clerk; and the Houſe of Repreſentatives choſe the Honorable David Cobb, Eſquire, Speaker, and George Minot, Eſquire, Clerk ---and being again joined by the Governor and Council, (who were eſcorted to the State-Houſe by the company of Independent Cadets, commanded by Colonel Bradford) they proceeded to the Old Brick Meeting Houſe, where a well adapted ſermon was delivered by the Reverend Mr. Bridge, of Sudbury, from Pſalm lxxxii. 1. "GOD ſtandeth in the congregation of the mighty: he judgeth among the Gods."

In the afternoon the two Branches of the General Court again met, and the Senate having examined the returns of the votes for Senators and Councillors, they informed the Houſe of Repreſentatives that there were a number of vacancies, by reaſon of the deficiences in the elections; whereupon the two Houſes met in Convention, to fill up the vacancies according to the Conſtitution.

## NEWPORT, May 28.

AMERICA, from this period, begins a new æra in her natural exiſtence---"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER."---The wiſdom or folly---the miſery and proſperity of the EMPIRES, STATES, and KINGDOMS, which had their day upon the great theatre of Time, and are now no more, ſuggeſt the moſt important mementoes---Theſe, with the rapid ſeries of events in which our own country has been ſo deeply intereſted, have taught the enlightened citizens of the United States, that FREEDOM and GOVERNMENT----LIBERTY and LAWS, are inſeperable.

"*From righteous laws, life's choiceſt bleſſings come:*"
"HONOUR *abroad, and* LIBERTY *at home.*"

## NEW-YORK, June 2.

There are now laying in the War-Office, waiting the orders of the heirs of the late General GREENE, two braſs FIELD PIECES, ſix pounders: on each of which is the following Inſcription, ornamented with wreaths of flowers, and the arms of the United States, finely executed in relievo---by Mr. Andrew Billings, of Poughkeepſie.

TAKEN
from the Britiſh army,
and preſented,
By order of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled,
to
MAJOR-GENERAL GREENE,
as a monument
of their high ſenſe of the
WISDOM, FORTITUDE and MILITARY TALENTS,
which diſtinguiſhed his command
in the Southern Department;
and of
the eminent Services,
which,
amidſt complicated dangers and difficulties,
He performed for
HIS COUNTRY,
OCTOBER the 18th, 1783.

If it be true, that "a free people are the moſt addicted to luxury of any,"---how important is it, that government ſhould make ſuch arrangements, as ſhould abate the fervor of this diſpoſition, by giving the moſt favorable direction to the independent impulſes of the free born mind:----Literary inſtitutions---arts---induſtry --commerce, and agriculture, form the moſt happy antidotes to exceſſive luxury.

It were devoutly to be wiſhed, ſays a correſpondent, that in the arrangement of the great Departments of State, more particularly of the *revenue*, we may be ſo fortunate, as to ſteer clear of thoſe miſtakes, which contributed very much to ſhipwreck the power of Britain in America:---Every perſon can recollect the *hauteur of deportment*, and the *inſolence of office*, which marked the whole chain of dependants, eſpecially in the *cuſtoms*, from the commiſſioners board, down to the humbleſt quill-driver at the deſk.

It is characteriſtic of ignorance and coxcombiſm to affect a contemptuous, overbearing, haughty carriage---and although it may paſs with impunity for a time, as twenty deſpiſe in *ſilence*, where one expreſſes an open reſentment, yet it muſt be conſidered as a nuiſance, to have ſuch characters in office as bring government into contempt, and prove highly injurious to the public ſervice.

As the majority of mankind diſcover their *diſqualifications* for office, by exhibiting certain traits of character that are hoſtile to the public intereſt, it is difficult to account for many appointments that take place in various departments---for although *great talents* may be connected with a *vicious mind*, yet it will invariably happen, that the former cannot compenſate for the miſchiefs which may prove the reſult of temptation to the latter. In this caſe, how critically poiſed is the intereſt of the community.

*June* 6. On the 3d ult. the legiſlature of the ſtate of Connecticut, by act, prohibited the exportation of wheat, rye, Indian corn, wheat and rye flour, and Indian meal, out of that ſtate, by land or ſea. In conſequence of this act, his Excellency the Govenor of that ſtate has iſſued his proclamation, commanding all perſons within the ſtate to yield implicit obedience to ſaid act.

## PHILADELPHIA, *June* 10.

The Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the ſtate of Pennſylvania met in this city yeſterday.

Every *unrightful* officer ſhould be annihilated in a republic. A Pennſylvania Cenſor or Counſellor ſent to thoſe two Councils by 500 votes, compared with another member of thoſe bodies ſent by 6000 votes, holds unrightfully eleven twelfths of his powers. To the preſent fair, open, and honeſt attempt to effect a wholeſome change, let every virtuous citizen ſteadily and firmly give his aſſiſtance. 'Tis the cauſe of equal liberty---equal rights ---ſubſtantial juſtice---future tranquility and peace.

The writers in oppoſition to the propoſed change in our ſtate conſtitution are conſtantly throwing ſquibs at the f deral conſtitution. They ſay the duties will increaſe the expence of living; but they have not honeſty enough to remind the worthy farmers, tradeſmen, &c. that theſe duties are in lieu of taxes, none of which have been talked of in Congreſs. They alſo blame the fœderal government for the continuance of the funding tax of this ſtate. But this attempt to deceive the people is too flimſey for children.

The wonderful exertions of this country in economy and induſtry afford the moſt heartfelt ſatisfaction to the patriots in every ſituation: Men in public ſtations in almoſt every ſtate are clothing themſelves in the manufactures of the country---the old branches are daily improving---new ones introducing---and *domeſtic* manufactures extending beyond any thing ever known heretofore. This ſilent progreſs of induſtry in this latter way has been evidenced by the wonderful ſales of *ſpinning wheel irons* in this city, which in the year laſt paſt, in two ſtores only, have amounted to 5860 ſets. It is with high pleaſure we add, that a great number of wheels have been ſhipped in the coaſters to the ſhores of the Cheſapeak.

It is ſuppoſed that the great reduction in the prime coſt of cotton goods in Europe is owing to the infant eſtabliſhments in that line in this country, which the European manufacturers naturally wiſh by all means to diſcourage. If they will maintain a fair rivalſhip of this kind we cannot blame them, but let it ſpur us to due exertions.

Laſt week —— Lucas, Eſq; of Boſton, ſubſcribed five ſhares to the manufactory in this city, and the legiſlature of the ſtate have ſubſcribed one hundred ſhares. The principal objects of attention have been cottons dyed and printed, fuſtians, jeans, denims, cottonades, waiſtcoat patterns and fœderal ribs, all of which have a cotton filling and flaxen warp.

The manufactory of *Taylors threads* has been attempted here, and executed with great perfection by three very valuable citizens of the ſociety of "Friends." Their operations are principally by machines.

We hear that five additional paper-mills are now erecting in this ſtate, and that the company of paper hanging printers from France have commenced their eſtabliſhment near this city.

### INFORMATION FOR *WEAVERS.*

An improvement on the weavers ſhuttle has lately been made in Scotland. Four friction wheels, ſomewhat thicker than a dollar, are inſerted in it ſo far, as juſt to enable the ſhuttle to run upon the projecting parts with great eaſe and velocity. The axis of the wheels is made of wood, and the wheels of *caſt* ſteel. Two of the wheels are inſerted at one end and two at the other end of the ſhuttle, which makes it run very ſteady. Cotton cloths of ten quarters, and of great fineneſs, have been wove with this ſhuttle, which works with great eaſe with a fly.

We hear from York county, that the GRAND JURY of the laſt Supreme Court held there unanimouſly ſubſcribed the fœderal petition in favour of a State Convention,---we hear likewiſe, that a ſimilar petition was lately ſubſcribed by every freeman, but *one*, in the townſhip of Briſtol, in Bucks county. The citizens of Pennſylvania ſhew, by their unanimity and zeal in this buſineſs, that their attachment to the fœderal government was not the effect of ſudden impulſe, but flows from principles, as ſteady in their operation, as they are juſt in their nature.

Many things (ſays a correſpondent) formerly ſuppoſed to be abſolutely *neceſſary* to maintain authority, and to command reſpect, are now found to be *unneceſſary*, or wholly nugatory. Swearing was once deemed neceſſary to govern a ſhip's crew, and laced cloaths were once thought neceſſary to procure reſpect from the common people. There is now an end of both theſe abſurd opinions. Sailors are beſt governed where there is leaſt ſwearing, and the common people honor liberal manners in a gentleman, much more than ever they did gold or ſilver lace. The ſame obſervation will we hope ſoon be applied to TITLES. The United States have rejected them, wiſely preferring rather to raiſe the people to the ſtandard of truth and propriety, than to ſtoop to the abſurd notions of any part of them. It is an inſult to the new government, as well as to the citizens of the United States, to ſuppoſe that titles are neceſſary to the ſplendor of the one, or to the obedience of the other. It would be more rational to preſent our Chief Magiſtrates with a piece of gingerbread, or a rattle, when we addreſs them, than with a high ſounding title. Away then with Highneſs, Excellency, Eſquire, and Honorable, in its poſitive, comparative and ſuperlative degrees, and let our rulers hereafter, when they ſee them, ſuppoſe that they are only intended to affront them.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, on Thurſday laſt, Mr. Benſon gave notice, that the next day he ſhould move for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee on the ſtate of the Union, in order to bring forward his propoſition reſpecting Rhode-Iſland.

The following we underſtand is the reſolution:---

THE Congreſs of the United States do reſolve and declare it to be their moſt earneſt deſire, that the Legiſlature of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations do recommend to the people of that ſtate to chooſe delegates to meet in Convention, and to whom the Conſtitution of the United States is to be ſubmitted, conformably to the unanimous reſolution of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, of the 28th September, 1787.

His Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Eſquire, is elected Governor, and the Honorable PIERRE VAN CORTLAND, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſtate of New-York.

*Extract of a letter from Antigua, April* 26.

"We will not have above one third of a crop, owing to the dry weather.---Since September we have not had one good rain, ſo that water to drink has become a moſt ſerious article, and ſells as high as 9d a pail. All the neighbouring iſlands will alſo have very ſhort crops, owing to dry weather, and an inſect called the borer, which deſtroy the canes wherever they come.

*Extract of a letter from Quebec, May* 5.

"The ſnow now lies thick on the ground, ſo that the farmers cannot begin to plough---there is not the leaſt appearance of vegetation, not a bud appears---All kinds of grain are very ſcarce---we impatiently wait arrivals from the ſtates to ſupply our neceſſities. Flour is from 6 dollars to 6½ per barrel."

On Friday the 29th ult. died, aged 35 years, Mrs. ANN SMITH, wife of Mr. Robert Smith, merchant, of this city; and, on Sunday following, her remains were interred in the burial-ground of the ſecond Preſbyterian Church, attended by a very numerous concourſe of the moſt reſpectable citizens, who appeared impreſſed with a high ſenſe of the merits of this truly excellent woman, and of the loſs which her family and connections have ſuſtained by her death.---To attempt a recital of her virtues is a tribute due to her memory---To pourtray her character as a Chriſtian, and her uniform conduct in the ſeveral relations of ſocial life, would, perhaps, to thoſe who knew her not, convey too much of the appearance of panegyric; but to thoſe who had the happineſs of a perſonal acquaintance with her, no encomiums, which a conviction of a faithful obſervance of every moral and religious duty may dictate, can exhibit the many amiable qualities ſhe ſo eminently poſſeſſed in colours too ſtrong to bear the teſt of truth.---In the boſoms of her family-connections and moſt intimate friends, the remembrance of her excellencies will ever remain, in impreſſions alike indelible and grateful.

It may not, however, be improper to obſerve, that during a long and tedious illneſs, which ſhe bore with exemplary patience and reſignation, ſhe exhibited, eſpecially in the laſt hours of her life, an uncommonly pleaſing and edifying ſpecimen of Chriſtian confidence and hope. This happy ſtate of her mind, founded in an enlightened faith, accompanied with a native equanimity and ſweetneſs of temper, which had been much improved by her own pious reflections and the influence of early culture, rendered her, in that trying ſeaſon, a ſpectacle of the moſt intereſting and inſtructive mortality.

# *Proceedings of Congreſs.*

## Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

*FRIDAY, June* 5, 1789.

A meſſage from the Senate, which was received yeſterday, providing for the tranſmiſſion of the acts of Congreſs to the executives for the ſeveral ſtates, was read the ſecond time and received the unanimous concurrence of the Houſe.

Mr. Wynkoop aſked leave of abſence for a fortnight, which was granted.

The bill providing for the arrangement of the Treaſury department, was read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole Houſe.

Mr. Jackſon gave notice, that on Wedneſday next, he ſhould move for the appointment of a committee, to bring in a bill for the eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtem of naturalization for the United States.

Mr. Benſon propoſed, that the Houſe ſhould then form itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the Union, and take into conſideration the propoſed reſolution reſpecting Rhode-Iſland.

This occaſioned a ſhort diſcuſſion, which terminated in taking the previous queſtion----Whether the Houſe ſhould now form itſelf into a committee of the whole for the above purpoſe? This paſſed in the negative, and ſo the propoſed reſolution was loſt.

The Houſe then formed into a committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate the collection of the revenue. The article of "*ports of delivery*" being under conſideration, the following addition was made to thoſe agreed upon yeſterday, viz. Ipſwich, Manchester, Beverly, Danvers, Lynn, Charleſtown, Medford, Swanzey or Freetown, Weſt-Port and Duxbury, in Maſſachuſetts; Peterſburg, Cumberland and Smithfield, in Virginia.

Mr. Ames introduced a petition from the Artificers and Manufacturers of the town of Boſton---which being read, was laid on the table.

Mr. Vining gave notice, that on Wedneſday next, he ſhould ſubmit to the Houſe a reſolve, providing for the eſtabliſhment of a fourth ſubordinate executive department---to be denominated The Department of the Secretary of the United States for Domeſtic Affairs. The Houſe then adjourned to Monday next.

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*Meſſieurs* HALL & SELLERS,

WHEN I ſee two perſons in private life or two parties in public affairs engaged in a diſpute, I always pay great regard to the manner in which they conduct themſelves. I think I have never had greater occaſion to apply this rule, than in the preſent diſpute about the ſtate conſtitution. The members of the majority in the aſſembly, which to be ſure was a very large one, publiſhed a cool and decent ſett of reſolves, which the members of the minority anſwered by a hot proteſt and a hotter addreſs. The friends of the meaſure among the people are ſigning very faſt a ſhort moderate petition to the aſſembly for calling a convention, to conſider the ſituation of the ſtate, and the opponents of the meaſure have publiſhed a very rude and violent remonſtrance, which I preſume no prudent peaceable citizen will for the ſake of decency put his name to. In the publication of the friends of alterations, there ſeems to be a conſtant care to avoid invective, abuſe, and all ſorts of perſonalities whatever, while thoſe which are oppoſed to the meaſure of correcting the faults of the ſtate conſtitution, are conſtantly abuſing the fœderal conſtitution---the members of the general government, and, as the poet ſays, "dealing damnation round the land to each they judge their foe." If reaſon is on their ſide, why are not their weapons of defence drawn from reaſon. It really has a very bad appearance, and I do not think it is treating the people with proper reſpect. The citizens of Pennſylvania are a moral and religious body of men, and we love decency and fair argument. I am ſo convinced that an angry abuſive man is a dangerous man, that I would not put my name to one of the conſtitutional petitions for any conſideration; but ſince the other ſide diſcover ſo much coolneſs in their conduct, and deal ſo entirely in free manly enquiry and fair convincing argument, I am determined to ſign the memorial for calling a convention immediately.

A FARMER.

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*Meſſieurs PRINTERS,*

I HAVE obſerved in ſeveral of the news-papers an aſſertion that the ſame members of the Aſſembly, who accuſed the Majority of wrong doing in taking the ſenſe of the people about calling a Convention, refuſed to take the oath to the Fœderal Government until the State Conſtitution was firſt altered, ſo as to admit of their doing it. I am at a loſs to diſcover the reaſon of this great and ſudden change of opinion. The worſhipful members of the minority ſeem not to know which way to move between the two conſtitutions. They remind me, if they will excuſe a coarſe compariſon, of a certain beaſt between two bundles of hay. I hope therefore the people will enable them to determine, by ſubſcribing the decent and reaſonable petition publiſhed in one of your late papers, praying that a Convention may be called, as the ſtate of Georgia has done.

A YEOMAN.

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*An* ANECDOTE.

A RESPECTABLE member of the F-d-ral H---e of Repr-ſ-nt-t-ves, who paſſed thro' this city ſome time ago, was aſked by a worthy mechanic, whether he thought that C-ngr-ſs would move to this ſtate. I am a friend to the meaſure, but ſhall not vote for it, Sir, ſaid the R-pr-ſ-nt-t-ve, until you alter your preſent conſtitution; for it is impoſſible to ſecure in a ſtate, with ſuch a conſtitution, either peace, liberty, ſafety or property.

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Chester county, June 4, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 27th day of June inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of East Whiteland, containing 196 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Jacobs, Eſther Bowen and others; the impovements are good, and the land ſuppoſed to be equal to any in the county of Cheſter: Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate of John Smith, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

# OBSERVATIONS *on the* Conſtitution *of* Pennſylvania.

## NUMBER II.

*On a Single Legiſlature.*

IN the ſecond ſection of the conſtitution, "the ſupreme legiſlature is veſted in a '*ſingle*' Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth." By this ſection we find, that the ſupreme, abſolute and uncontrouled power of the whole ſtate is lodged in the hands of *one body* of men. Had it been lodged in the hands of one man, it would have been leſs dangerous to the ſafety and liberties of the community. Abſolute power ſhould never be truſted to man. It has perverted the wiſeſt heads, and corrupted the beſt hearts in the world. I ſhould be afraid to commit my property, liberty and life to a body of angels for one whole year. The Supreme Being alone is qualified to poſſeſs ſupreme power over his creatures. It requires the wiſdom and goodneſs of a Deity to controul and direct it properly.

In order to ſhew the extreme danger of truſting all the legiſlative power of a State to a ſingle repreſentation, I ſhall beg leave to tranſcribe a few ſentences from a letter, written by the Honorable JOHN ADAMS, Eſq; Vice-Preſident of the United States, to one of his friends in North-Carolina, who requeſted him to favor him with a plan of government for that State, in the year 1776. This illuſtrious citizen, who is ſecond to no man in America in an inflexible attachment to the liberties of this country, and to republican forms of government, writes as follows,

"I think a people cannot be *long free*, nor *ever* happy, whoſe government is in one Aſſembly. My reaſons for this opinion are as follow,

1. "A ſingle Aſſembly is liable to all the vices, follies and frailties of an individual,---ſubject to fits of humour,---ſtarts of paſſions,* flights of enthuſiaſm,----partialities of prejudice, and conſequently productive of haſty reſults and abſurd judgments. All theſe errors ought to be corrected, and defects ſupplied by ſome controuling power.

2. "A ſingle Aſſembly is apt to be avaricious, and in time will not ſcruple to exempt itſelf from burdens, which it will lay, without compunction, upon its conſtituents.

3. "A ſingle Aſſembly is apt to grow ambitious, and after a time will not heſitate to vote itſelf perpetual. This was one fault of the long parliament, but more remarkably of Holland, whoſe Aſſembly firſt voted themſelves from *annual* to *ſeptennial*, then for *life*, and after a courſe of years, that all vacancies happening by death, or otherwiſe, ſhould be filled by *themſelves*, without any application to conſtituents at all.

4. "Becauſe a ſingle Aſſembly poſſeſſed of all the powers of government would make arbitrary laws for their own intereſt, and adjudge all controverſies in their own favor."

If any thing could be neceſſary upon this ſubject, after ſuch an authority, I might here add, that Monteſquieu---Harrington---Milton---Addiſon---Price---Bolingbroke, and others, the wiſeſt ſtateſmen, and the greateſt friends to Liberty in the world, have left teſtimonies upon record of the extreme folly and danger of a people being governed by a ſingle legiſlature. I ſhall content myſelf with the following extract from the laſt of thoſe authors. The ſentiments correſpond exactly with thoſe of our countryman before mentioned.

"By ſimple forms of government, I mean ſuch as lodge the whole ſupreme power, abſolutely and without controul, either in a ſingle perſon, or in the principal perſons of the community, or in the whole body of the people. Such governments are governments of arbitrary will, and therefore of all imaginable abſurdities the moſt abſurd. They ſtand in direct oppoſition to the ſole motive of ſubmiſſion to any government whatſoever; for if men quit the ſtate, and renounce the rights of nature, (one of which is, to be ſure, that of being governed by their own will) they do this, that they may not remain expoſed to the arbitrary will of other men, the weakeſt to that of the ſtrongeſt, the few to that of the many. Now, in ſubmitting to any ſingle form of government whatever, they eſtabliſh what they mean to avoid, and for fear of being expoſed to arbitrary will ſometimes, they chooſe to be governed by it always. Theſe governments do not only degenerate into tyranny; they are tyranny in their very inſtitution; and they who ſubmit to them are ſlaves, not ſubjects, however the ſupreme power may be exerciſed; for tyranny and ſlavery do not ſo properly conſiſt in the ſtripes that are given and received, as in the power of giving them at pleaſure, and the neceſſity of receiving them, whenever and for whatever they are inflicted."

I might go on further and ſhew, that all the diſſentions of Athens and Rome, ſo dreadful in their nature, and ſo fatal in their conſequences, originated in *ſingle* Aſſemblies poſſeſſing all the power of thoſe commonwealths; but this would be the buſineſs of a volume, and not of a ſingle eſſay----I ſhall therefore paſs on, to anſwer the various arguments that have been uſed in Pennſylvania in ſupport of a ſingle legiſlature.

1. We are told, that the perfection of every thing conſiſts in its ſimplicity,---that all mixtures in government are impurities, and that a ſingle legiſlature is perfect, becauſe it is ſimple. ---To this I anſwer, that we ſhould diſtinguiſh between ſimplicity in principles, and ſimplicity in the application of principles to practice. What can be more ſimple than the principles of mechanics, and yet into how many thouſand forms have they been tortured by the ingenuity of man. A few ſimple elementary bodies compoſe all the matter of the univerſe, and yet how infinitely are they combined in the various forms and ſubſtances which they aſſume in the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms. In like manner a few ſimple principles enter into the compoſition of all free governments. Theſe principles are perfect ſecurity for property, liberty and life; but theſe principles admit of extenſive combinations, when reduced to practice:---Nay more, they require them. A deſpotic government is the moſt ſimple government in the world, but inſtead of affording ſecurity to property, liberty or life, it obliges us to hold them all on the ſimple will of a capricious ſovereign. I maintain, therefore, that all governments are ſafe and free in proportion as they are compounded in a certain degree, and on the contrary, that all governments are dangerous and tyrannical in proportion as they approach to ſimplicity.

2. We are told by the friends of a ſingle legiſlature, that there can be no danger of their becoming tyrannical, ſince they muſt partake of all the burdens they lay upon their conſtituents. Here we forget the changes that are made upon the head and heart by arbitrary power, and the caſes that are recorded in hiſtory of *annual* Aſſemblies having refuſed to ſhare with their conſtituents in the burdens which they had impoſed upon them. If every elector in Pennſylvania is capable of being elected an Aſſembly-man, then, agreeably to the ſixth ſection of the conſtitution, it is poſſible for an Aſſembly to exiſt, who do not poſſeſs a ſingle foot of property in the State, and who can give no other evidence of a common intereſt in, or attachment to, the community, than having paid "public taxes," which may mean poor taxes. Should this be the caſe, (and there is no obſtacle in the conſtitution to prevent it) ſurely it will be in the power of ſuch an Aſſembly to draw from the State the whole of its wealth in a few years, without contributing any thing further towards it than their proportion of the trifling tax neceſſary to ſupport the poor.----But I ſhall ſhew in another place equal miſchief from another claſs of men becoming a majority in the Aſſembly.

3. We are told of inſtances of the Houſe of Lords, in England, checking the moſt ſalutary laws, after they had paſſed the Houſe of Commons, as a proof of the inconvenience of a compound legiſlature. I believe the fact to be true, but I deny its application in the preſent controverſy. The Houſe of Lords in England poſſeſs privileges and intereſts, which do not belong to the Houſe of Commons. Moreover they derive their power from the crown, and not from the people. No wonder therefore they conſult their own intereſts, in preference to thoſe of the People. In the State of Pennſylvania we wiſh for a Council, with *no one* excluſive privilege, and we diſclaim every idea of their poſſeſſing the ſmalleſt degree of power, but what is derived from the *annual* ſuffrages of the people. A body thus choſen could have no object in view but the happineſs of their conſtituents. It is remarkable in Connecticut, that the Legiſlative Council of that State has in no one inſtance made amendments, or put a negative upon the acts of their Aſſembly, in the courſe of above one hundred years, in which both have not appeared to the people in a few months to have been calculated to promote their liberty and happineſs.

4. We have been told, that a legiſlative council or governor lays the foundation for ariſtocratical and monarchical power in a community. However ridiculous this objection to a compound legiſlature may appear, I have more than once heard it mentioned by the advocates for a ſingle Aſſembly. Who would believe, that the ſame fountain of pure water ſhould ſend forth, at the ſame time, wholeſome and deadly ſtreams? Are not the Council and Aſſembly both formed alike by the breath of the people? But I will ſuppoſe, that a legiſlative Council aſpired after the honors of hereditary titles and power, would they not be *effectually* checked by the Aſſembly?

I cannot help commending the zeal that appears in my countrymen againſt the power of a King or a Houſe of Lords. I concur with them in all their prejudices againſt hereditary titles, honor and power. Hiſtory is little elſe than a recital of the follies and vices of kings and noblemen, and it is becauſe I dread ſo much from them, that I wiſh to exclude them for ever from Pennſylvania; for notwithſtanding our government has been called a ſimple democracy, I maintain, that a foundation is laid in it for the moſt complete ariſtocracy that ever exiſted in the world.

In order to prove this aſſertion, I ſhall premiſe two propoſitions, which have never been controverted: Firſt, where there is wealth, there will be power; and, ſecondly, the rich have always been an over match for the poor in all conteſts for power.

Theſe truths being admitted, I deſire to know what can prevent our ſingle repreſentation being filled, in the courſe of a few years, with a majority of rich men? Say not, the people will not chooſe ſuch men to repreſent them. The influence of wealth at elections is irreſiſtible. It has been ſeen and felt in Pennſylvania, and I am obliged in juſtice to my ſubject to ſay, that there are poor men among us as prepared to be influenced, as the rich are prepared to influence them. The fault muſt be laid in both caſes upon human nature. The conſequence of a majority of rich men getting into the legiſlature is plain. Their wealth will adminiſter fuel to the love of arbitrary power that is common to all men. Public emergencies will ſanctify the moſt daring meaſures. The clamours of their conſtituents will be ſilenced with offices, bribes or puniſhments. An ariſtocracy will be eſtabliſhed, and Pennſylvania will be inhabited, like moſt of the countries in Europe, with only two ſorts of animals, tyrants and ſlaves.

It has often been ſaid, that there is but one rank of men in America, and, therefore, that there ſhould be only one repreſentation of them in a government. I agree, that we have no artificial diſtinctions of men into noblemen and commoners among us, but it ought to be remarked, that ſuperior degrees of induſtry and capacity, and above all, commerce, have introduced inequality of property among us, and theſe have introduced natural diſtinctions of rank in Pennſylvania, as certain and general as the artificial diſtinctions of men in Europe. This will ever be the caſe while commerce exiſts in this country. The men of middling property and poor men can never be ſafe in a mixed repreſentation with the men of over-grown property. Their liberties can only be ſecured by having exact bounds preſcribed to their power, in the fundamental principles of the Conſtitution. By a repreſentation of the men of middling fortunes in one houſe, their *whole* ſtrength is collected againſt the influence of wealth. Without ſuch a repreſentation, the moſt violent efforts of individuals to oppoſe it would be divided and broken, and would want that ſyſtem, which alone would enable them to check that luſt for dominion which is always connected with opulence. The government of Pennſylvania therefore has been called moſt improperly a government for poor men. It carries in every part of it a poiſon to their liberties. It is impoſſible to form a government more ſuited to the paſſions and intereſts of rich men.

5. But ſays the advocate for a ſingle legiſlature, if one of the advantages of having a Legiſlative Council ariſes from the Counſellors poſſeſſing more wiſdom than the Aſſembly, why may not the members of the Council be thrown into the Aſſembly, in order to inſtruct and enlighten them? If ſound reaſoning always prevailed in popular Aſſemblies, this objection to a Legiſlative Council might have ſome weight. The danger in this caſe would be, that the Counſellors would partake of the paſſions and prejudices of the Aſſembly, by taking part in their debates; or, if they did not, that they would be ſo inconſiderable in point of numbers, that they would be conſtantly out-voted by the members of the Aſſembly.

6. But would you ſuffer twenty or thirty men in a Legiſlative Council to controul ſeventy or eighty in an Aſſembly? Yes, and that for two reaſons: Firſt, I ſhall ſuppoſe that they will conſiſt of men of the moſt knowledge and experience in the State: Secondly, that their obligations to wiſdom and integrity will be much ſtronger than the Aſſembly's can be, becauſe fewer men will be anſwerable for unjuſt or improper proceedings at the bar of the public. But I beg pardon of my readers for introducing an anſwer to an objection to a ſmall number of men controuling the proceedings of a greater. The friends of the preſent Conſtitution of Pennſylvania cannot urge this objection with any force, for in the 47th ſection of the Conſtitution I find twenty-four men, called a COUNCIL of CENSORS, inveſted with a ſupreme and *uncontrouled* power to reviſe and to cenſure ALL the laws and proceedings of not a ſingle Aſſembly, but of ALL the Aſſemblies that ſhall exiſt for ſeven years, which Aſſemblies may contain the united wiſdom of five hundred and four Aſſembly-men. They are, moreover, inveſted with more wiſdom than the Convention that is to be choſen by their recommendation; for this Convention, which is to conſiſt of ſeventy-two men, is to make no *one* alteration in the conſtitution but what was ſuggeſted to them by the Council of Cenſors. I can eaſily conceive, that two houſes conſiſting of an equal number of members, both viewing objects through the ſame medium of time and place, may agree in every thing eſſential, and diſagree in matters only of doubtful iſſue to the welfare of the ſtate; but I am ſure a body of twenty-four men, ſitting in judgment upon the proceedings of a body of men defunct in their public capacity ſeven years before them, cannot fail of committing the moſt egregious miſtakes from the obſcurity which time, and their ignorance of a thouſand facts and reaſonings, muſt throw upon all their deliberations.

7. We are told that the ſtate of Pennſylvania has always been governed by a ſingle lgeiſlature, and therefore, that part of our coſtitution is not an innovation. There is a ſhort way of confuting this aſſertion by pronouncing it without any foundation. The Governor always had a negative power upon the laws, and was a diſtinct branch of our legiſlature. It is true he ſometimes exerciſed his power to the diſadvantage of the people; for he was the ſervant of a King who poſſeſſed an intereſt diſtinct from that of his people, and in ſome caſes the Governor himſelf poſſeſſed an intereſt incompatible with the rights of the people. But I am obliged to own, that there were inſtances in which the *whole* ſtate have thanked him for the interpoſition of his negative and amendments upon the acts of the Aſſembly. Even the Aſſembly-men themſelves have acknowledged the juſtice of his conduct upon theſe occaſions, by condemning in their cooler hours their own haſty and ill-digeſted reſolutions.

8. But why all theſe arguments in favour of checks for the Aſſembly. The Conſtitution (ſays the ſingle legiſlative-man) has provided no leſs than four for them. Firſt, Elections will be annual. Secondly, The doors of the Aſſembly are to be always open. Thirdly, All laws are to be publiſhed for the conſideration and aſſent of the people: And, Fourthly, The Council of Cenſors will puniſh, by their cenſures, all violations of the Conſtitution, and the authors of bad laws. I ſhall examine the efficacy of each of theſe checks ſeparately.

In the courſe of even one year a ſingle Aſſembly may do the moſt irreparable miſchief to a ſtate. Socrates and Barnevelt were both put to death by Aſſemblies that held their powers at the election of the people. The ſame Aſſemblies would have ſhed oceans of tears to have recalled thoſe illuſtrious citizens to life again, in leſs than half a year after they imbrued their hands in their blood.

I am highly pleaſed with having the doors of our Aſſembly kept conſtantly open; but how can this check the proceedings of the Aſſembly, when none but a few citizens of the town or county, where the Aſſembly ſits, or a few travelling ſtrangers, can ever attend or watch them?

I ſhall take no notice of the delays of buſineſs, which muſt ariſe from publiſhing all laws for the conſideration and aſſent of the people; but I beg to be informed *how long* they muſt be publiſhed before they are paſſed? For I take it for granted, that each county has a right to equal degrees of time to conſider of the laws. In what manner are they to be circulated? How are the ſentiments of the people, ſcattered over a county fifty or ſixty miles in extent, to be collected? Whether by ballot, or by voting in a tumultuary manner? Theſe are inſurmountable difficulties in the way of the people at *large* acting as a check upon the Aſſembly. But ſuppoſing an attempt ſhould be made to reſtrain the ſingle legiſlature in this manner, are we ſure the diſapprobation of the people would be ſufficient to put a negative upon improper or arbitrary laws? Would not the Aſſembly, from their partiality to their own proceedings, be apt to paſs over the complaints of the people in ſilence? To neglect or refuſe to enter their petitions or remonſtrances upon their Journals? Or to raiſe the hue and cry of a faſtened junto upon them, as "*tories*," or "*apoſtate whigs*," or "*an ariſtocratic faction*?" This has been the caſe in many inſtances ſince the *uſurpation* under the preſent conſtitution.

To talk of the Council of Cenſors as a check upon the Aſſembly, is to forget that a man or a body of men may deceive, rob and enſlave the public for ſeven years, and then may eſcape the intended efficacy of the cenſures of the Council by death, or by flying into a neighbouring ſtate.

Thus have I anſwered all the arguments that ever I have heard offered in favor of a ſingle legiſlature, and, I hope, ſilenced all the objections that have been made to a double repreſentation of the people. I might here appeal further to the practice of our courts of law in favor of repeated deliberations and diviſions. In a free government, the moſt inconſiderable portion of our liberty and property cannot be taken from us, without the judgment of two or three courts; but, by the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, the whole of our liberty and property, and even our lives, may be taken from us, by the haſty and paſſionate deciſion of a ſingle Aſſembly.

I ſhall conclude my obſervations upon this part of the conſtitution, by ſumming up the advantages of a compound or double legiſlature.

1. There is the utmoſt *freedom* in a compound legiſlature. The deciſions of two legiſlative bodies cannot fail of coinciding with the wills of a great majority of the community.

2. There is *ſafety* in ſuch a government, in as much as each body poſſeſſes a free and independent power, ſo that they mutually check ambition and uſurpation in each other.

3 There is the greateſt *wiſdom* in ſuch a government. Every act being obliged to undergo the reviſion and amendments of two bodies of men, is neceſſarily ſtrained of every mixture of folly, paſſion and prejudice.

4. There is the longeſt *duration* of freedom in ſuch a government.

5 There is the moſt *order* in ſuch a government. By order I mean obedience to laws, ſubordination to magiſtrates, civility and decency of behaviour, and the contrary of every thing like mobs and factions.

6. Compound governments are moſt agreeable to *human nature*, inaſmuch as they afford the greateſt ſcope for the expanſion of the powers and virtues of the mind. Wiſdom, learning, experience, with the moſt extenſive benevolence, unſhaken firmneſs, and the utmoſt elevation of ſoul, are all called into exerciſe by the oppoſite and different duties of the different repreſentations of the people.

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* *A Committee of the Convention, which formed the Conſtitution of Pennſylvania, publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Packet of October 15, 1776, as an apology for one of their Ordinances that was thought to be arbitrary and unjuſt, that it was paſſed "when the minds of the Convention were agitated, and their paſſions inflamed."*


## *Public Sale of Real Eſtate.*

AT the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Tueſday, the 16th of June inſt. at half paſt ſeven o'clock in the evening, will be Sold, the remaining property of the eſtate of Joſeph Dean:

No. 1. A City Lot, containing 20 feet front on Spruce-ſtreet, and 100 feet in depth to a twenty feet alley, between Delaware Eighth-ſtreet and Blackberry-alley, and oppoſite the Hoſpital wall.

No. 2. One ditto, adjoining the above to the weſtward, containing 19 feet front, and 100 feet deep, to the alley aforeſaid.

No 3. One ditto, adjoining No. 2, to the weſtward, containing 19 feet front, and 100 feet deep.

No 4. One ditto, containing 20 feet front, on Delaware Eighth-ſtreet, between Spruce and Locuſt-ſtreets, and 197 feet in depth, with the ſame front on Blackberry alley.

No. 5. One ditto, adjoining No. 4, containing 20 feet front and 197 feet in depth.

No. 6. A two ſtory ſtone Dwelling-houſe and Lot of Ground, on Germantown main ſtreet, a little above the ſix mile ſtone; has two rooms on a floor, a garret, kitchen and a workſhop under the houſe. Adjoining is a one ſtory ſtone building that has been occupied as a ſtore, back of which are a kitchen, two rooms, a chaiſe houſe and ſtable: In the cellar there is a ſpring of good water, and a pump in the yard. The lot is four perches and 21 links on the main ſtreet aforeſaid, and extends back 42 perches and an half: There are two gardens, a ſmall orchard, and a piece of good meadow. Subject to a ground rent of 5 and 11 16ths buſhels of wheat per annum.

No. 7. A Plantation and Tract of Land, in Hatfield townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 101 acres, of which there is a large portion of meadow, watered by a ſtream running through it. On the premiſes there are a log dwelling houſe and barn; diſtant about 25 miles from this city, and ſubject to a ground rent of 5 and 7-10ths buſhels of wheat per annum.

No. 8. A two ſtory ſtone Dwelling-houſe, kitchen and lot of ground, in the town of Eaſton, Northampton county. The lot is 60 feet front, by 200 feet deep; and ſubject to a ground rent of per annum.

Attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by

JOHN WHARTON,
JEREMIAH WARDER,
ROBERT RALSTON,
} Aſſignees.

June 4.

# Advertiſment.

A MEETING of the GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held in this City on *the fourth Tueſday in July next*; of which all Perſons concerned are requeſted to take Notice.

By Order of the Committee of the ſaid Church,
FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Sec'ry
of the General Convention.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1789.

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Donegal, May 23, 1789.

WHEREAS I, Abraham Giſh, of Donegal townſhip, Lancaſter county, ſome years ago purchaſed a tract of land, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, of John Meaſe, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, and upon paying unto him a conſiderable ſum of the purchaſe money in hand, gave him *nine bonds* for the reſidue, that is to ſay, one bond for £ 300, and eight bonds for £ 200 each bond. And whereas I have paid off and diſcharged unto the ſaid John Meaſe, the ſaid £ 300 bond, and alſo one of the ſaid £ 200 bonds, ſo that there are now ſeven bonds remaining, of which two of them are become due. And as I am informed that the ſaid John Meaſe hath aſſigned thoſe bonds to ſome perſon or perſons unknown to me, and being very deſirous to diſcharge them, I therefore requeſt the perſon or perſons to whom the ſaid bonds now due are aſſigned to bring them to me, or at leaſt acquaint me where they live, that payment may be made, for I do not intend to pay any intereſt thereon from the date hereof. † ABRAHAM GIST.

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Montgomery county, May 23, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Tueſday, the 16th of June next, at the houſe of Abraham Schrack, at Perkioming creek, in Providence townſhip, a certain meſſuage and four tracts or pieces of land, lying contiguous to each other, ſituate in the townſhip of Providence, bounded by the river Schuylkill, and lands of David Thomas, John Jacobs and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of John Hammer, deceaſed, by
FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

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Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 17th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Rynert, in Whitpain townſhip, one fourth undivided part of one meſſuage and ſirty acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, bounded by lands of Jacob Stier and others. Taken in execution as the property of David Davis and Ann his wife, and to be ſold, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

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Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Thurſday, the 18th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of George Weaver, in Montgomery townſhip, a certain meſſuage and 38 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Montgomery townſhip, bounded by lands of Iſaac Jones and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of William Thomas, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

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Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 19th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of the Widow Snyder, in New-Hanover townſhip, a certain meſſuage and 250 acres of excellent land, more or leſs, ſituate in New-Hanover townſhip, bounded by lands of Andrew Smith, Reverend Doctor Kunze and others. Taken in execution as the property of George Deter Bucher, deceaſed, and to be ſold by
FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

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Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 20th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Witz, in Potts-town, a certain meſſuage and two tracts of land, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, containing in the whole 110 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Henry Keyſer, John Keely and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of John Reifsnyder, by
FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

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ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN BIGLER, late of the city of Philadelphia, *Victualler*, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, in order to be ſettled, by
DAVID EVERHART and GEORGE BIGLER, Adminiſtrators.

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TAKEN up at the ſubſcriber's ſtables, the 24th of May laſt, a ſmall bright bay HORSE, about 7 years old, near 14 hands high, with a ſtar, large ſnip and two white hind feet, ſome ſaddle marks. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, from
Whitemarſh, June 2, 1789. § GEORGE EGERT.

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Reading, May 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſigned by David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the town of Reading, in the county of Berks, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt on Penn-ſtreet, 32 feet, and in length 230 feet, bounded northward by Penn-ſtreet aforeſaid, eaſtward by a lot of ground, marked in the general plan of the ſaid town, No. 22, ſouthward by a 20 feet alley, and weſtward partly by a lot of ground of Iſaac Wickerſham, and partly by an entry or paſſage which lies between the ſaid Wickerſham's lot and the lot or piece of ground to be ſold; taken in execution as late the eſtate of Paul Kerber, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

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Reading, May 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſigned by David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of June next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain lot of ground, ſituate in the town of Reading, and county of Berks, on the ſouth ſide of Penn-ſtreet, marked in the general plan of the ſaid town No. 132, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 60 feet, and in length 220 feet, bounded northward by the ſaid Penn-ſtreet, eaſtward by a lot of ground marked in the ſaid plan No. 133, ſouthward by a 20 feet alley, and weſtward by a lot of ground marked in the plan aforeſaid No. 131; taken in execution as late the eſtate of Henry Frederick Degenhard, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

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# *Sheridan*'s Dictionary.

Speedily will arrive from London, a new edition, in two volumes 8vo. or the ſame bound in one volume, with the author's laſt corrections and improvements---A complete Dictionary of the Engliſh language, both with regard to ſound and meaning---That part which relates to ſound or pronounciation,

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On the arrival of the books they will be ſold by

## *Joſeph Cruikſhank*, in Philadelphia.

Mr. Sheridan having diſcovered a number of errors in the Iriſh 8vo. edition of his Dictionary, determined to prepare a new one for the preſs, with many additions, corrections and improvements, which he fortunately compleated before his death. This edition, of which great part was printed under his own inſpection, and corrected by himſelf, muſt be found, on compariſon, far ſuperior to any former one, not only on account of the many improvements which have been made, but alſo the number of uſeful words added; all of which have been carefully preſerved, and accurately compared with the author's original MSS. This valuable work therefore cannot fail of being highly acceptable to the public, particularly to foreigners, for whoſe uſe it is very judiciouſly calculated, as well as for the inſtruction of ever perſon who wiſhes to become perfectly acquainted with the true meaning and pronounciation of the Engliſh language.

It is expected the above Dictionary is now about to be ſhipped from London, and will probably arrive in ſeven or eight weeks.

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STRAYED or ſtolen about 10 days ſince, two COWS. One is a handſome brindle cow, about ſix years old, with ſhort horns, and a large white ſpot on her right hip. The other a ſmall red cow, with a white face. Whoever will bring them to the ſubſcriber in Front-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet, ſhall receive *Three Dollars* reward. JAMES BRINGHURST.

Philadelphia, Sixth Month 1ſt, 1789.

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# Drugs and Medicines.

## ROBERT THOMAS,

*Apothecary and Druggiſt*,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has juſt opened an APOTHECARY and DRUG STORE, in Third, a few doors above Market-ſtreet, where he has for ſale, a general aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the beſt quality, received by the lateſt veſſels from Europe.

Phyſicians and others, who may pleaſe to favor him with their orders, may depend on being ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms.

By the ſame importation, he has likewiſe a large aſſortment of PAINTERS COLOURS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. which he will diſpoſe of at the loweſt prices. §

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# William & John Sitgreaves

Have received by the late veſſels from Europe, and are now ſelling, at their Store in Front below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

## *A freſh Aſſortment of* Spring Goods;

CONSISTING of hoſiery, linens, fuſtians, Jeans, ſtripes, printed cottons, worſted ſtuffs of moſt kinds, ticking, cambricks, lawns, kentings, turkey ſtripe for ſaddlers, modes, ſattin, ſarſnets, jaconet and book muſlins, crape, net and cyprus gauze, a great variety of ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, broadcloth, flannel, pewter aſſorted, window glaſs, Crowley's ſteel, mens and boys felt hats, ſadlers web, &c. &c.

Alſo, *Beſt three ſtrand ſeine twine.* 5w

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The PARTNERSHIP of

# Hamilton, Son, & Co.

Having expired on the firſt of January laſt,

ALL thoſe who are indebted to them are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers only; and thoſe who have demands on them are deſired to call for payment.

HAMILTON & SON.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1789.

N. B. SNUFF and TOBACCO manufactured and ſold by them as uſual. 4w.

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Hartford county, Maryland, Fifth Mo. May, 11, 1789.

## *To be Sold by public Vendue*,

On the premiſes, on the firſt day of the Seventh Month, July, next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

THAT valuable and well known ſeat for buſineſs formerly occupied by William Cox, deceaſed, on which are a merchant mill with two pair of ſtones, one of them French burrs, a malt-houſe and brew-houſe, the latter lately rebuilt, a convenient ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, ſtore and ſpring-houſe, &c. near 30 acres of meadow ground, 14 whereof are cleared and under graſs, 70 acres of plough-land cleared and under good fence, the reſidue woodland, tolerably well timbered, the whole being about 160 acres. Thoſe who are deſirous of viewing the ſaid place will pleaſe to apply to *William Cox*, living on the premiſes, where attendance will be given on the day of ſale, and the terms made known, by

MARY COXE, Executrix.
JOHN COXE, WILLIAM COXE, Executors.

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# To be SOLD or LET,

A Valuable FARM, of 150 acres, 20 thereof beſt watered meadow, and 20 more to be made, an old over ſhot griſt-mill and oil mill, with other large buildings, orchards, &c. ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken ſettlement, about 25 miles weſt of the town of Reading; alſo a new griſt and ſaw mill, with 300 or 600 acres of good land, buildings, &c. in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, about 40 miles weſt of Reading, all in Berks county. And ſeveral tracts of excellent land, with mill ſeats and meadowing, in Berks and Northumberland counties as above; or, to accommodate farmers and others having many ſons to ſettle, will exchange them for leſſer tracts of old land, in Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery or Cheſter counties.

*Alſo to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, the beſt kind of*

## BOULTING CLOTHS,

Warranted good and ſuitable for every branch of the boulting buſineſs; as he has had 40 years experience in millering, importing and ſelling boulting cloths, on reaſonable terms, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. c 3 M

March 10, 1789. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

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# American Editions.

JUST PUBLISHED, *and Sold by*

## *WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD*,

Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

1. A Hiſtory of the late Siege of Gibraltar, with a deſcription and account of that garriſon. By a Captain in the late 72d regiment. The fourth edition, with a copious table of contents. *Price*, bound, 6*ſ*.

*** The above hiſtory of the ſiege of Gibraltar has been compiled from obſervations, daily noted down upon the ſpot; aſſiſted by the information and remarks of ſeveral reſpectable characters, who alſo were eye-witneſſes of the tranſactions therein recorded. It muſt be remembered, that the hiſtory of this ſiege is not that of a *month*, or of a *year*, but that it embraces a period of near FOUR YEARS, exhibiting a ſeries of operations perhaps unparalelled.

2. The Beauties of Sterne; including all the pathetic tales, and moſt diſtinguiſhed obſervations on life. The 10th edition, with conſiderable additions. *Price* 4*ſ*2.---Nine large editions of the Beauties of Sterne have now paſſed the preſs, which, in ſo ſhort a time, is a ſtriking teſt of its ſuperior excellence over every other ſelection of proſe beauties extant. Two pleaſing Epitaphs from the Annual Regiſter are introduced into *this* edition, which, with the pieces prefixed to the former editions, are the beſt poetic productions that have yet appeared in praiſe of this favorite author.

3. Ela, or the Deluſions of the Heart; a tale founded on facts. To which are added, Henry and Emma, a poem, by M. Prior, Eſquire: alſo the Deſerted Village, a poem, by O. Goldſmith, Eſquire. *Price*, ſewed, 2*ſ*6.

4. The Apollo; being a collection of ſuch Engliſh Songs as are moſt eminent for poetical merit. To which is added, a table of firſt lines, with the authors names annexed. *Price*, ſewed, 2*ſ*6.

5. The Life of Baron Frederick Trenk.---Tranſlated from the German by Thomas Holcroft. *Price*, bound, 8*ſ*4.

†‡† Subſcriptions received by ſaid SPOTSWOOD for the *Columbian Magazine*, *American Muſeum*, and *Maſſachuſetts Magazine*, and forwarded as ſoon as publiſhed to any part of the United States.

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*The Copartnerſhip of*

# Pragers, Liebaert, & Co.

*Being expired this day*,

ALL perſons who have demands on, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcribers for ſettlement. PRAGERS, & Co.

Philadelphia, May 19, 1789.

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The ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has by him, at his SHOP in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

## *REAPING SICKLES*,

Of his own Manufacturing, warranted good, which he intends to diſpoſe of, in either ſmall or large quantities, on the moſt reaſonable terms. JACOB ECKFELT.

N. B. Said ECKFELT makes all kinds of other edge tools, both in ſmall and large quantities, alſo moſt kinds of other Blackſmiths work. §

Philadelphia, May 16, 1789.

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*Three Hundred Dozen of*

# Graſs and Cradling Scythes,

*And a large aſſortment of* Sickles,

Either *warranted* or *unwarranted*,

Made by the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets.

Alſo the following branches will be carried on at his *Manufactory*,

*Spades and Shovels*, *Tobacco Hoes*, | *Plain Irons*, *Axes*, *Drawing Knives*.

And as he means to carry on theſe branches extenſively, he expects to merit the favor of his friends in particular, and the public in general, by a ſteady attention, in having them well finiſhed, and ſelling as low as he poſſibly can afford.

3 m THOMAS GOUCHER.

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Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

## *JACOB PARKE*,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

*Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints*, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, ſirſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.